



From the Salem Register.  
Annexation of Texas.

There are sundry insignificant indications afoot that the infamous project of perpetuating slavery in this country by the annexation of Texas to our territory, is to be attempted by some of the southern hot-heads, under the auspices of John Tyler. Wise has sounded the key note, some of his Virginian allies of "Guard" notoriety have joined their voices, and the Tyler presses throughout the country join in the chorus. It seems to be well understood that President Tyler will recommend the measure in his next message to Congress—indeed, it is distinctly announced in some quarters that he designs to make this "the grand measure of his administration;" and we can hardly doubt it, for it would be a measure perfectly in consonance with the outrage he has heretofore committed since his accidental elevation, and will most serve as the crowning act of infamy of his political life.

That the project is entertained there can be no doubt, and it is well to be prepared for the attempt, however it may turn out. One thing is certain, that if northern men of all parties can ever be united on any measure, there can be but one vote throughout the entire North on this question, and that will be of stern, undeviating, uncompromising hostility to the annexation of Texas. This measure they will oppose, given a public delinquency is traced home, that it was a deception. Lord Morpeth could not be deceived; there was no reason for practising a delusion on him; and he investigated the facts, with a strong wish to find the allegation untrue. It was, therefore, I addressed a letter to the Irish in America on the subject of negro slavery. I did not volunteer that letter, but the Irish, resident in Ohio, took occasion to administer to us a long lecture on the continuance of negro slavery as an institution, and we should give an answer to that manifesto, and we fully answered it. Every man here must join with me against the continuance of negro slavery; whatever the creed, caste, or color of the individual may be, slavery we will never countenance. We are struggling for liberty ourselves, and we would not deserve to be free, if we countenanced its existence in any other part of the world. (Loud cheers.) But the Irish in America have made a complaint against the abolitionists, and twenty pounds is the individual subscription of Mr. Gerrit Smith, a most distinguished abolitionist, and Mr. Lewis Tappan, through whom the money is sent, also a distinguished abolitionist. (Hear, hear.) Both are men of great talent and integrity, and who have been able to address the audiences, have done it most eloquently. The two colored men, Douglass and Remond, have at least convinced most, if not all who heard them, that, in the language of one of the first speakers and the most talented man in our city, "there are few or none more eloquent in the Union."

The meetings of the Tyler press on this subject would be supremely ridiculous, were not the men in power weak enough and senseless enough to approve of such insane folly, and to do their utmost to bring about the results prayed for by their venal satellites. For instance, one of these vapors, after the usual nauseous flattery of John Tyler, says: "For ourselves, we go in for Texas, for Oregon, for the Republians of old Ireland, the revolution of Canada, and a brush with the British as soon as we can get at it." Another of the silly fellows, here at the North, not to be outdone in insanity, endorses the Southern in this wise—"We go the same with all our hearts. Old John Bull must have his head rapped once in a while, to keep off his own territory." The dots—they idiosyncrasy would be beneath contempt, did not their disgraceful connexion with the government raise them into a little temporary notoriety, and give some countenance to the superstition that the policy they shadow forth may be but the echo of the views of the Tyler administration.

We have thrown out these hints merely as suggestions for the consideration of the people. The Texas question bids fair to be the most exciting and absorbing topic of public discussion, that has arisen in this country in our day—ens that will cast all others into the shade, and shake the nation to its centre. Let us be prepared to take a noble stand in relation to it, and to move in one united mass, with a firmness that nothing can daunt, having at least one common bond of union, and that—uncompromising loyalty to the perpetuation of slavery by the annexation of Texas.

From "The Present."

## The Texan Plot for Annexation.

The full acuteness of this plot is thus laid bare with brazen-faced effrontery by its concocters. If Texas can be gained, and slavery extended only at the risk of a war with England, who has the audacity to wish to destroy slavery, the risk shall be run. This Texas union a national concern! Truly, these southern masters of ours must suppose our memories very short, or our spirits very weak, when one day they want us to bring up to us, braggadocio threats, that they will allow no intrusion upon the privileges of the most democratic institutions, and then the next day dash off box our ears, and say, "come we willians to the defence of our rights. Have ye not learned that it is the world's glory to fight for his lord's chattels?" Verily, this pretence that the honor of the United States as a nation, as a republic, as a union of free States, depends upon extending the blessings of slavery over Mexico to the Pacific, is the most astoundingly impudent assertion ever uttered by a man not insane. Is it to be credited, that our people will swallow this unadulterated absurdity, this double-disted hypocrisy?

Such, then, is the danger. The impending election, and our jealousy of England's aggressive policy, are to be used to make drunk, if possible, the good sense and integrity of our nation. But it is not possible. We cannot depend, perhaps, upon Congress, nor upon party leaders. But we can depend upon our countrymen. Minor questions will be merged. Party ties will be broken. The danger is great, but the courage and energy of the free States is sufficient for the emergency. What ought to be done will be done. A vast body of the citizens of the free States, at least, have quietly and resolutely made up their minds upon their duty; and not all the blustering of all the hotspurs, will make them swerve a hair's breadth from their purpose. At the very first announcement that the torch is laid to the train which will fire this Texas mine, the people of every free State will be called to meet in primary assemblies, and in these assemblies this plot will be at once and finally taken, "the annexation of Texas dissolves the Union." A demand will be made for an instant protest of the different legislative bodies against the violation of the Constitution. Institutions will be against the resolution, and Senators and Representatives, to present at once these protests. And if Congress or the Executive, by any device, still permit this province of Mexico to be snatched within our boundaries, the United States will chase her out. We send, but few words to announce our duty. We of the free States must now, on hands of this unexampled plot of perpetuating slavery. Be the consequence what it will. Better discuss than dishonor! In the language of the stern leader of the reformation, we will say—"Here stand we; we can do no other; wise! God help us!"

The previous remarks may be subject to three criticisms. 1. They may be thought to overstate the danger that the party men, both Democrats and Whigs, will sell their consciences for the chance of buying southern votes, and so plunge their country into an endless career of crime for the sake of momentary triumph. 2. Injustice may seemingly be done to the iniquitous plot of a few hot-headed leaders. But if the many of good sense and good character at the South allow themselves to be gagged and handcuffed, and yoked to the car of a handful of arbitrary tyrants, they must blame themselves that they deserve censure. Let the conscience of the South speak freely out, and the Texas plot and slaves will altogether be put away forever. 3. The tone of these remarks may be judged too little pacific; but we must understand, that we have to deal in this matter with an arrogant oligarchy, habituated to dictation, unused to being thwarted, and who cannot believe in meekness. Cool decision must abash their insolence. To their cry of Texas or disunion, must be sternly, strongly, quickly answered, Texas and disunion.

## Annexation of Texas—Important from Washington, if True.

The New-York True Sun of Friday says: "We learn from a source which we think entitled to consideration, that the President will recommend in his next Message, the annexation of Texas to the Union. This question will be the gravest which has agitated this country for many years. It will be advocated on the ground of a commercial and political necessity, and to prevent the further intrusion of British interests into the neighborhood of the Gulf of Mexico." If John Tyler can be made enough to make any such a recommendation, we hope it will receive no favor at the hands of the people, as well as to be crushed in Congress. In connection with this, we will pleasure in publishing the following resolution, which was offered by Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, at the White State Convention at Hartford, and which passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the annexation of the republic of Texas (a foreign and independent State) to our Union, will be a most palpable and flagrant infraction on the Constitution of the United States, and alike inconsistent with a healthful administration of the government, and dangerous to our liberties, and must inevitably break up and destroy our glorious Union.

True as gospel. The resolution takes the right ground, and presents the consequences and inconsistencies of the annexation at a glance, and in a strong light.

## Loyal National Repeal Association.

At a meeting of this Association, held in the Conciliation Hall, Dublin, Oct. 24th, the Liberator was received with loud cheers on his entrance. After the transaction of some business—

Mr. O'Connell proceeded to observe, that on the preceding day, he read a letter from Patterson, forwarded by S. Whitley, Esq., and had also handed in £20 from Gerrit Smith, Esq., transmitted by Mr. Lewis Tappan. He said they were both among the most illustrious advocates of the wretched slaves and people of color in America, and then continued—

The cruelty of the Irish towards the people of color in America had been put beyond the least doubt, by Lord Morpeth, who had spent more than twelve months in America, during which time he had an opportunity of investigating the conduct of every class in that country, and who publicly, in Exeter Hall in London, before five or six thousand people, proclaimed, certainly with reluctance, and in modified terms as he could use, that no class showed more hostility to the Irish to the slaves and people of color. Lord Morpeth knew it to be the fact; he is a competent judge, and he proclaimed it. I have received letters from America, stating that he was deceived by other persons telling him so, and that the facts were not so; but the excuse always given, when a public delinquency is traced home, is that it was a deception. Lord Morpeth could not be deceived; there was no reason for practising a delusion on him; and he investigated the facts, with a strong wish to find the allegation untrue. It was, therefore, I addressed a letter to the Irish in America on the subject of negro slavery. I did not volunteer that letter, but the Irish, resident in Ohio, took occasion to administer to us a long lecture on the continuance of negro slavery as an institution, and we should give an answer to that manifesto, and we fully answered it. Every man here must join with me against the continuance of negro slavery; whatever the creed, caste, or color of the individual may be, slavery we will never countenance.

We are struggling for liberty ourselves, and we would not deserve to be free, if we countenanced its existence in any other part of the world. (Loud cheers.) But the Irish in America have made a complaint against the abolitionists, and twenty pounds is the individual subscription of Mr. Gerrit Smith, a most distinguished abolitionist, and Mr. Lewis Tappan, through whom the money is sent, also a distinguished abolitionist. (Hear, hear.) Both are men of great talent and integrity, and who have been able to address the audiences, have done it most eloquently. The two colored men, Douglass and Remond, have at least convinced most, if not all who heard them, that, in the language of one of the first speakers and the most talented man in our city, "there are few or none more eloquent in the Union."

The meetings have been full—many of them crowded—and the enthusiasm most grateful. We may say, without fear of contradiction, that more has been done during the past week, and almost solely by Douglass and Remond (the other speakers being ill in health) to push forward the great and glorious cause, than could have been hoped for in every part of the world. I was delighted at getting a letter from those illustrious citizens, and from that spot I thank them most heartily. But I address to them the complaints of the Irish against the abolitionists. They say the abolitionists are the worst enemies of Ireland, and are in the habit of castrating the Catholic religion and the Irish. This quarrel may have originated in the unfortunate difference about the continuance of negro slavery, and I trust the Irish in America will free themselves from that stain. (Hear, hear.) Wherever the Irish are known throughout the world, they are known as the friends of humanity; and there should be nothing in the American air to make those who are humane everywhere else, cruel in America. (Cheers.) I think, also, that it is the duty of the abolitionists to cultivate good and friendly feelings with the Irish, and not mix themselves up with religious bigotry. There was a man called Lloyd Garrison, amongst the abolitionists, and he published a letter, entitled "Debasing effects of superstition." He says he met me at dinner at the house of Mr. Pease—that when I entered the room, I looked very animated, and there was a great deal of intelligence in my countenance; but that before dinner, I stopped to make the sign of the cross; and while I was making the sign of the cross, he never saw any thing so stupid as my face. Now, sir, in spite of any thing Mr. Lloyd Garrison may say, I shall always make that venerated sign, for I am not ashamed of the cross before I take any meal. (Cheers.) But when he calls that superstition, it shows the unhappy disposition that subsists amongst the abolitionists. (Cries of hear, hear.) I will feel it is my duty to remonstrate with them. I intend to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Gerrit Smith and Mr. Lewis Tappan, and, in reference to the Committee, to propose an address to the abolitionists, calling upon them to co-operate in the spread of christian charity with the Irishmen and Catholics in America, and obtain their assistance. There are more than two and a half millions of slaves, and I for one, will never cease my exertions, in the association, and out of it, until the day when there shall be no more slavery in America than in Jamaica at the present moment. 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There are more than two and a half millions of slaves, and I for one



## POETRY.

THE TOIL-HARDENED HAND.  
Let the fool plume himself on a delicate hand,  
Excelling the snow-flake in pureness of white;  
Of a softness like velvet, exquisitely bland  
To the feeling of touch, and enjoy his delight.

I envy him not a possession so rare,  
My ambition aspires to something higher than this,  
Though dandies and dunces may think and declare  
A snowy soft hand the perfection of bliss.

Away with his wisdom, that is but skin deep;  
Fops, dandies, and dunces I off, each to his den;  
I take not the hand of a scoundrel, but keep  
My respects and salutations for much better men.

But give me the grasp of a toil-hardened hand;  
How honest its pressure; how frank its rough hold;  
There's truth in its welcome—though rugged and tanned,  
I value it higher than silver or gold.

The toil-hardened hand gives me proof of a soul  
Not in vanity wedded, conceit, and false shame;  
But faithful and fearless, with God for its goal,  
And justice its practice and aim.

The toil-hardened hand is the index of truth,  
Independence, integrity, intellect, pride—  
Not the pride born of folly, the romance of youth,  
But the pride the heart teaches, with truth for its basis.

The toil-hardened hand is the hand of the free,  
The bold, the deserving, the manly, the good;  
Who clings to the fetters? who bows the slack knee?  
To the tyrant, as none but a slave-spirit could?

Not he with the toil-hardened hand!—no, he stands  
Erect in the image of God, and the chain,  
Though it links he of silver, and golden its bands,  
He spurns—will be free, and his freedom maintain!

The toil-hardened hand, though its owner be poor,  
Farmers, artizans, laborers, how humble 'so'er  
Is the hand-clasping honor, and honored the more,  
And the hand the Almighty must hold the most dear.

Then give me the grasp of the toil-hardened hand;  
How honest its pressure!—how frank its rough hold!

There's truth in its welcome—though rugged and tanned,  
I prize it yet higher than silver or gold.

## THE POOR MAN'S CHILD.

From the Dublin Nation.

The poor man's only solace is in the smiles of his  
little child, in its guileless gambols, in its artless  
caresses, and its innocent prattling.—O'Connell on  
the Clancarty tyranny.

There's famine in the poor man's but—  
There's hunger at his heart,  
Yet human sympathies are shut  
Against the poor man's smart;

His cabin roof shuts out the sun,  
But can't shut out the rain;  
And all the sighs his sorrow sends,  
The wind sends back again.

The poor man's thoughts are gloomy thoughts,  
And his a dreary lot;

'Neath thankless toil and tyranny,  
His very spirit sighs.

A weariness—wasting life,  
To work and to be fed;

At eve to find a starving wife—  
At night a squallid bed.

Oh, God! it is a frightful thing!

The poor man's footless home—  
There honest hearts are withering,

And comforts never come—  
There labor pines unsatisfied,

And sorrow has no hope—  
There eyes, whose tears are rarely dried,

In rainy anguish drop.

But yet there is a single joy  
To brighten all the dark—

The sinkingness of hearts to hooey,  
The swam the shattered bark—

It is the artless innocence,  
The frank and wild,

The gambols and the guileless smiles  
That grace the poor man's child.

Those little looks of mirthfulness—  
That happy, happy crow—

That trusting, and that helplessness—  
That momentary woe,

Bring rapture to the parent's heart—  
Bring sunshine to his soul,

And bid a spring of healing start,  
To animate the whole.

Is he a man who'd wish to crush  
This one—this only one—

Whod Nature's sweetest yonings crush,  
And God's own gifts destroy?

Is such the thing would call us knaves,  
If we despise his might?

Are such as he to keep us slaves,  
And rob us of our right?

May infant smiles no'er glad the man—  
He be the childless curse,

Who'd bend him to such tyranny—

Who'd yield a child to worse.

No, despot, no! You may inflict  
Insult, and pain, and death;

But though you smite our household gods,  
YOU SHALL NOT TOUCH OUR FAITH.

## SLAVERY.

See that mother—see her kneeling,  
Pleading for her only child;

It is love and speechless feeling,  
Make her looks and actions wild.

See her beg with arms extended,  
In her silent eloquence;

But she will not be offended—  
Scornfully they drive her hence.

Men are monsters, who will sever  
All the sweetest ties of life;

Who will separate forever,  
Tender children, husband, wife.

Oh, it's ever the God of Heaven  
Frowns upon his creatures here,

'Tis to see his image driven  
'Neath the biting lash of fear.

'Tis to me a source of wonder,  
That His judgments long delay,

When His word is rent asunder,  
And its truths are cast away.

'All are free,' our sacred charter  
Loudly speaks to every clime;

Yet we stand in flesh, and bairn  
Soul of men. Oh, horrid crime!

From the United States Gazette.

## HEART-LONGINGS.

BY THOMAS MCKELLAR.

I long to be beloved. My bosom yearns

To find all that's pure and beautiful; and fair

Would find a recompence of love again.

My pensive soul with ardent thirsting turns

To heaven and earth to seek its fill of love—

Beyond the sun's domain, in realms above;

Abide who many whom I loved on earth;

My father liveth there, and there my mother;

My sister there, and there my elder brother;

(For coldness rests on our paternal heart);

Through kin and friends remain who love me well,

I long to hear again my parents' voices—

With early loved ones fair would I rejoice,

And in God's presence re-united dwelt:

Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1843.

## SOCIAL REORGANIZATION.

Northampton Association of Education and Industry.

It is impossible to survey the present condition of the world, the institutions of society, the general character of mankind, and their prevailing pursuits and tendencies, without perceiving the great evils that afflict humanity, and recognizing many of these as the direct consequences of existing social arrangements.

8. Every officer of the Association shall at all times be removable by a majority of two-thirds of the Association; and on the death, resignation, or removal of any trustee, or other officer, he or his legal representative or representatives, shall, on being suitably indemnified, be bound to convey to his successor in office, at the expense of the Association, all its property, to make appropriate of funds, and attend to all other business whatsoever.

9. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to call the annual meeting of the Association, by giving ten days' previous written or printed notice of the time and place thereof, to all the members, the meeting to be held on any day in the month of January, and in any convenient building within the limits of the property of the Association; and meetings at which special business may be transacted, shall be called in the same manner, on the requisition of any five members of the Association addressed to the Secretary; the resolution in every instance to be carried on the special business for which the meeting is to be convened.

10. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer, as Trustees, shall have the right to sell and convey in fee simple or for other less estate, any or all of the real or personal property which is or may be in their hands, on such terms as they shall think proper, without any obligation on the part of the purchaser to see to the application of the purchase money, and thereupon the Trustees shall either re-invest the proceeds of such sale, or employ them in carrying on or extending the industrial pursuits of the Association, or after discharging all just claims against the Association, divide the proceeds or any part thereof among the members.

11. The Association may establish by-laws not inconsistent with the spirit and intent of these Articles of Association.

12. The provisions of these Articles of Association may be altered at any annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the full members, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the stockholders voting as such, provided that notice of the proposed alteration shall be given in the manner prescribed in Article 9th.

BY-LAWS.

1. Meetings of the Association for the reception of applications and the admission of new members, shall be held at least once in every month, and at such meetings the Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer, shall not bring forward any applications for admission to be acted on, without being prepared to give the fullest information regarding all the circumstances of the case, and to pronounce collectively or individually, for reasons assigned, a definite opinion of the propriety or inappropriateness of compliance with the application under the actual circumstances of the Association.

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